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1300 under *Admiral*, scarcely deserve mention, and denote simply that different sub-editors have worked up these articles.

It is to be hoped that the succeeding parts of the work will not be long delayed, and that the editor will be supplied with all the editorial and clerical assistance necessary to enable him to prepare them as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness and accuracy. It would be of service in the use of the dictionary if the list of works read, with their full titles and dates, should be published with the second part, and not delayed for several years until the work is completed. Besides the convenience of reference, any omissions of works that it might be desirable to read could be supplied. All English-speaking people may be congratulated on the prospect of possessing, in the course of time, a dictionary worthy to be ranked alongside of the great works of Grimm and Littré, and in some respects superior to them. Americans also will deserve a share in the credit due, for they, too, have furnished a large number of readers for this comprehensive work embracing the English vocabulary of over seven hundred years.

JAMES M. GARNETT.

Altfranzösische Bibliothek. Herausgegeben von Dr. WENDELIN FOERSTER. Achter Band, Orthographia Gallica, ältester Traktat über Französische Aussprache und Orthographie, nach vier Handschriften, zum ersten Mal herausgegeben von J. STÜRZINGER. Heilbronn, Verlag von Gebr. Henninger, 1884. xlv, 52 S.

A critical edition of the oldest known treatise on French pronunciation and orthography is here brought out in good time by an enthusiastic, hard-working Privat Docent of Bonn. His careful and thorough treatment of the Raetoromanische Conjugation (Winterthur, 1879), of the Sacrifice d'Abrahaam (Romania, 1881), and the publication of the London text of Girard de Rosillon (Boehmer's Romanische Studien), had already been sufficient to warrant the expectation that this number of the Altfranzösische Bibliothek would contain much of importance for the Romance scholar, and, in fact, for the present state of the problem touching the relation of written signs to their phonetic equivalents, this contribution cannot be too highly valued. The work in itself bears directly upon a limited field of sound notation, that is, the French; but in its constant reference to English, it becomes of scarcely less interest to the English scholar than to the specialist in the Neo-Latin idioms. In his introduction, the editor gives us a little more than twenty pages on the history of French grammar in England before the sixteenth century, which he follows up by about the same number, on a discussion of the MSS, according to which the Orthographia Gallica is here published.

The rest of the work is divided in two equal parts, where the former, the original treatise, is disposed into three parallel columns, by which arrangement the discrepancies and agreements of the several manuscripts are manifest at a glance, while the latter is separated into two sections that comprise nearly thirty-five pages of *variae lectiones* and notes.

The French language; in England, has been compared to an exotic plant which, transplanted into a foreign soil, developed for a time, then sickened

and died.¹ The period of its growth and final sway over the English may be put down from some time before the Norman conquest, to the loss of Normandy (1066-1204), or in round numbers for the eleventh and twelfth centuries, while the epoch of its struggle for life and ultimate uprooting from English soil, save in judicial proceedings, may be marked from the loss of Normandy to the end of the reign of Edward III (1204-1377), in other words, as covering the XIII and XIV centuries.

The *terminus ad quem* of the Anglo-Norman dialect, as such, is now generally conceded to be the middle of the fourteenth century,² and the "grete deth" (1349), according to an old chronicler, Trevisa, is made the turning point in the custom that had prevailed, up to that time, of teaching Latin through French, and of the general use of the same in the schools. He tells us: "This maner was myche yused tofore the first moreyn, and is siththe som dele ychaungide; . . . so that now, the zere of owre Lord a thousand thre hundred foure score and fyve, of the secunde King Rychard after the Conquest nyne, in alle the gramer scoles of England children leveth Frensh, and construeth and lerneth an English."³ From this time (1384) forward, then, we should naturally expect to find treatises written for learning French as a foreign tongue, and, up to the publication of the work before us, three such have been discovered, and, together with two collections of phrases for conversation or *Mannieres de Language*, have been mentioned, or in part given to the public. Two out of these three works, the so-called London Document, belonging to the thirteenth century, published in 1840, by Th. Wright, in *Haupt und Hoffmann's Altdeutsche Blätter*, II 193-5,⁴ and *Coyfurelly's Tractatus Orthographie Gallicane*,⁵ published by Prof. Stengel in *Zeitschrift für Neufranzösische Sprache und Literatur*, I 16-24, treat of the pronunciation and orthography only, while the third, Barton's *Donait Francois*,⁶ also adds the morphology.

La Maniere de Language, a manual of conversational phrases, was first published in 1873, as supplement to the *Revue Critique*, by Paul Meyer, according to the Harleian MS, and again, in 1879, this text was collated by Stengel with the Oxford (All Souls) MS.⁷ From this same MS the Marburg professor gives us another short hand-book of conversation, entitled: *Un petit livre pour enseigner les enfantz de leur entreparler comun Francois*.⁸ Besides these works, our present editor goes forward and mentions, in his preface, others of a like character that he has been able to discover in the London, Oxford and Cambridge libraries, and which he describes according as they

¹ Scheibner, *Ueber die Herrschaft der französischen Sprache in England, vom XI bis zum XIV Jahrhundert*. Annaberg, 1880 (Progr.), p. 23.

² Vising, *Etude sur le Dialecte Anglo-Normand du XIIe siècle*. Diss. Upsala, 1882, p. 8.

³ Craik, *Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth*. London, 1844. Vol. I, p. 184.

⁴ Diez, *Grammatik* 330^b; Stürzinger, *Orth. Gal.* XXIV.

⁵ *Tractatus orthographie gallicane per M. T. Coyfurelly, canonicum, Aurelianum doctorem utriusque juris, de novo editus secundum modum et formam parisius*.

⁶ *Donait francois pur briefment entroduyr les Anglois en la droit language du Paris et de pais la d'entour fait aus despenses de Johan Barton par plusieurs bons clerks du language avandite*. Cf. Stengel, *Die ältesten Anleitungsschriften zur Erlernung der französischen Sprache*; *Zeitschrift für neufranz. Sprache und Literatur*, I 25-40.

⁷ Stengel, *loco citato*, 1-10.

⁸ Stengel, *ibidem*, 10-15.

refer to pronunciation and orthography, to morphology and to syntax. Under the first heading, four numbers are added to our former stock; namely, a fourth MS of the London Document (three only were known up to the present time, viz. *T*, Tower Document, or London Document, as Diez calls it, *Grammatik* 330⁵, now in the Record Office; *H*, Harleian MS 4971, of the British Museum; *O*, Oxford, Magdalen College, MS 188) which he marks *C*, as belonging to the Cambridge University Library MS Ee 4. 20; a second MS, of Coyfurelly's *Tractatus* (Brit. Mus. Addit. 17716), a treatise composed of selections from the above-mentioned Cambridge MS of the London Document, and from Coyfurelly, and, lastly, from the British Museum, the Sloane MS 513, which contains some valuable remarks with reference to the formation of plurals.

Under the head of morphology, the young scholar has also been fortunate, having added, besides the MSS just mentioned, the Cambridge MSS Ee 4. 20 and Dd 12. 23, where some interesting facts touching the conjugation are to be found.

The other parts of speech, such as pronouns, numerals, particles, adverbs and conjunctions, are also found in these different documents, all of which represent the purely practical side of language; and, hence, for the Syntax also we should not expect to discover anywhere a scientific treatment, and especially so as no such had existed for the Latin before this time. Instead, therefore, of general rules bearing upon the word-construction, we meet here simple collections of examples, in accordance with which, as representative specimens, the learner is supposed to regulate his phrase-building.

For the manuals of conversation, the editor thinks the collection published by P. Meyer and E. Stengel, according to the Harleian and All Souls MSS above referred to, are probably the oldest that exist. These earlier dialogues are unaccompanied by an English translation, but we soon come down to a period where such help is necessary, and several interesting selections are given to illustrate the conversational style of the time as portrayed in formulae of greeting, in talks with merchants, in colloquies between guest and hotel-keeper, etc. These *Mannieres de Language* belong to the XIV and XV centuries, and often represent a state of the French which, in connection with the English, is of great importance to the philologist, as showing a correspondence of sentence *tournure* that is much closer than that of to-day.

As a résumé of where we stand at present, with reference to this class of literature, it may be stated that the early treatises on phonology and pronunciation exist in nine manuscripts, of which the *Orthographia Gallica* and Coyfurelly are the chief representatives; the morphology, principally presented in the conjugation, is treated in seven manuscripts; the declination, in particular, comes up in one only, the pronouns are found in three and the numerals in seven MSS, and two printed works.

The *Mannieres de Language* occur in five MSS and two printed works, while models for letter-writing exist in six manuscripts. These works were the school-books for this subject at the time they were written, and had principally for their authors the teachers of that epoch. They extend over more than two centuries, forming a continuous chain at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries.

Contrary to the opinion expressed by several of the early chroniclers, that the study of French at this time was only a matter of fashion, our editor holds that it was rather the practical use of it which caused the production of methods for teaching it, and very appropriately observes that the caprices of mere fashion-seekers are not likely to continue thus uninterrupted through several centuries.

The *Orthographia Gallica* was written by an Englishman, between 1250 and 1350, in order to regulate, according to French models, the orthography of the Anglo-Norman, which had a strong tendency at that time to shape itself more and more after the popular pronunciation. The topics, therefore, that are naturally insisted upon most by the author are the differences between the Anglo-Norman pronunciation and that of the French proper, considered from an English point of view.

The editor, in accordance with this idea, divides the material of the work into three categories: (1) where differences between Anglo-Norman and French orthography are discussed; (2) where cases of varying French orthography are given; (3) where examples of only Latin orthography are touched upon, and general rules laid down for the same in original documents.

Two examples will suffice to illustrate the importance of this publication, with reference to the history of the graphic signs used to represent the same sound at different periods of the language.

Rule XII stands: *que vel qui consuevit olim scribi cum k, sed apud modernos commutatur k in q*, and, following up this canon, the editor shows that the author's "*olim*" must have been the beginning of the thirteenth century, the *Blüthezeit* of *ki* and *ke*, which first came into use after the middle of the twelfth century, and that after 1281 *qui que, qi qe* are almost exclusively found.

Rule XV prescribes that *gn* and not *ngn* should be written in *besoignes*, *signifiant* and their like, and in explanation of this change it is shown that the appearance of the triple combination belongs to the beginning of the thirteenth century, during which period, as well as during the following century, Anglo-Norman documents contain plenty of examples of it. It is found, furthermore, in the Latin of the late Empire period, and also in Dauphiné cartularies of the thirteenth century, but not in the oldest French manuscripts. Here the binary compound was the rule.

The notes are excellent and judiciously distributed, with so extensive bibliographical references that they often make the historical study of the different subjects covered by the phonetic rules easy, from the earliest published references to them down to the present time.

A. M. ELLIOTT.

Encyklopaedie und Methodologie der Romanischen Philologie, mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung des Französischen und Italienischen, von GUSTAV KÖRTING. Zweiter Theil: Die Encyklopaedie der Romanischen Gesamt-Philologie. Heilbronn, Henninger, 1884. xviii, 505 S.

We have here a portly octavo volume of over five hundred pages, following close upon Part I of the same work, noticed in No. 17 of this Journal. In the first issue the author confined himself to preliminary notions touching the